CONTINENT.

THE WESTERN DELUGE.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. THE LOWLANDS OF LOUISVILLE UNDER WATER-EIGHT SQUARE MILES OF CINCINNATI INUN-DATED-THE FLOODS ELSEWHERE.

The floods in the Ohio Valley have caused great destruction of property, and, if the reports are not exaggerated, the loss of life may prove large. A dam in Louisville, which protected the lower parts of the city, gave way Monday night, and twenty blocks of houses were inundated in a few minutes. It is feared | went down. The crowd rushed over on the plat Cincinnati a railway station fell down, suddenly the whole depot collapsed and sank into is not thought that any lives were lost by that accident. It is computed that eight square miles of the City of Cincinnati are under water.

THE FLOOD AT CINCINNATI.

EIGHT SQUARE MILES UNDER WATER-COLLAPSE OF A RAILWAY STATION-THE RIVER AT ITS HIGH-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, Feb. 13 .- At 8 o'clock to-night the .narks showed sixty-five feet, one inch in the diver-

a rise of one foot in twenty-four hours, and Cincinnati drew a sigh of relief at the announcement that the rise for the present had ceased. It cannot be said that the additional rise created very much additional damage, the main diderence being that a few more houses and cellars were flooded. The damage will increase from now in the soaking that will be given embankments and buildings.

R ilroad had been swallowed up by the bursting of McLean-ave. sewer, and that at least twenty-five lives were lost. Thousands of people at once started for the spot, and for hours the wildest excitement prevailed, but so far as the most diligent inquiry ran ascertain no life was lost and the whole damage, \$5,000. The railroad occupies the western portion of McLean-ave., a street one bundred feet in width, under which runs a very large sewer. The passenger and freight depots small one-story temporary frame buildings-mere sheds. West of them is the track. McLeau-ave, is a filled street, at that point perhaps twenty feet high. It runs north and south, and is in Mill Cre k Valley, now full of back water for miles. The filling is mostly gravel and sand, with little cohesion, and the pressure of the vast volume of water-there a mile wide-was too great for its little strength. Perhaps the sewer may also have burst, but the first break was certainly in the filled street. A section about 200 feet in length was broken down, carrying with it the ladies' waiting-room of the passenger depot and a part of the freight depot, with the intervening On the track were several freight cars, all of which were earried down, as was also a refreshment-room. One of the cars was loaded with pork, and that los is the largest item of damage save to the street and sewer. Several people were in the building and vicinity, but are believed to have all been warned, and certainly no one is known to have perished.

Of the surface inundated no accurate computation bas been made. Along the Mill Creek Valley it is probably five square miles, most of which is comparatively sparely built upon, being largely occupied by market gardeners. Along the river front for a distance of seven miles the water has encroached for an average distance of perhaps three squares in places, more especially in the lower part of the city, so that the surface covered by the water must be in the neighborhood of eight square miles. In some places in the business portion of the city it is ten feet deep. Skoffs are as thick as drays and wagoos were there a week ago. The police patrol their beats in beats. Some of the buildings there are very old and it is not unlikely that some of them may succumb to the dissolving power of the water aided as it is by a strong current in places. What will be the damage should this occur no man can foretell. Hundreds of thousands of dollars could be lost in an hour in that manner, but es hear heen said repeatedly, most firms prepared by

Mattent verm fright should. Mattent the avenue, being 100 feet wide, could easily withsand the weight wide, could easily withsand the weight of the body of water on the wort nice stand with but little warning, and everything thrown into space on the east side, but the passence to the freight depot was swept eastward with but little warning, and everything thrown into space on the east side, but the passence to the freight depot was swept eastward with but little warning, and everything thrown into space on the east side, but the passence to the freight depot the space of 300 feet reaching from the sp eroached for an average distance of perhaps three dollars could be lost in an hour in that manner, but as has been said repeatedly, most firms prepared b removing their goods either to higher ground or higher floors. Nearly all the inhabitants are gone and must be provided-for some for quite a time.

Business here is almost paralyzed. The deprivation of gas is the least feature of the disaster. That can be remedied, but a water famine is imminent and if a fire should break out the supply of water would be shortened, and the Department might not be able to control it all if surrounded by deep water. It is proposed to place steam fire engines on barges to meet this contingency. But nearly all the coal yards are submerged, and almost every factory in the city, unless specially lucky or- specially pushed, is at a still. Hydraulic elevators have had to The slaughter houses are mostly in Mill Creek Valley, and fresh meat will soon be a tracty with many. Provisions, especially country produce, are going up in price. Farmers cannot get to the city at all, save in one or two directions. In short the City of Cincinnati is visited by such a misfortune as the wildest croaker would never have prediced, and the end is not yet, as it will be days before things, under the most favorable circumstances, can resume their old situation.

The police service, sided as it is by National Guard, a regiment of the National Coach, is inadequate to guard the great territory now at the mercy of marauders. Nearly every business house in the bottoms has one or more guards with leaded shot-guns ready for water pirates. There is great difficulty in getting to and from Newport or Covington and Cincinnati. The from Newport or Covington and Cincinnati. The ferryboats have no landing-places, and skiffs are necessary to reach the bridges that span the Ohio. So far as the damage done is concerned, it is too early to begin to name the losers. The extent cannot be ascertained now, and to specify probable losers would only be to send hundreds of names, no one of which can now be said to have lost any very large sum, though to the except the will be very large.

be to send hundreds of Halmes, house of which have lost any very large sum, though in the aggregate it will be very large.

The organized efforts of the Relief Committee were supelemented to-day by action of the City Council in resolving to ask a special act of the Legislature for anthority to issue \$100,000 in bonds it necessary for relief. Communication was had with Columbus and the act was passed by both Houses this afternoon and the money will be at once for theoming. Archbishop Elder prifeered the use of all the Catalolic churches in the city for asylmus. Portions of the Music Hail buildings are also being used in the same way. Contributions are coming in from the charitable of the city and also from other cities, and everything is being done to relieve the many hundreds of needy who crowd the places of refuge. Their number is no yet computed; all told it must be thousands and will increase for several days. Hundreds of them are separated from their iriends and will not be remained for days.

What has been send of Cincinnati, is also true of

What has been said of Cincinnati is also true of What has been said of Claudian American Memorica across the river and to a less extent of Covington. In Newport 260 acros are said to be covered with water, 1,000 houses are immedated and 2,500 families are houseless. The greatest distress is at Lawrence ourg, Ind., tw-ntv-five miles below here. This town of 5,000 people has two feet of water in its highest part. The saftering lect of water in its highest part. The suff there is great and the destitution utter and a indescribable. No scale of the control of the conthere is great and the destitution utter and almost indescribable. No coal can be getten at and there are no soves to bura it in. Relief is being constantly seatthere from nere. All the smaller villages along the Oho are in much the same situation, but particulars are not now at hand. There are no steamboats plying now except some small ones to local points. About fifteen boats are caught between the two bridges and cannot get out till the river falls several feet.

REPORTED LOSS OF MANY LIVES.

A RAILROAD FREIGHT SHED UNDERMINED-SPEC-TATORS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENGULFED-A

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.]

fallen into the surrounding water, carrying neath. In less time than it takes to tell, the yellow with them a hundred or more people. The depots were one-story frame structures resting on McLeanave., which is alm st covered by water. Both sides, so the report says, fell into water thirty to fifty feet deep. The earth had become so soaked as to melt, and the catastrophe was further hastened by the breaking of a sewer, which sent a current along the bank. Crowds of people have been in

that vicinity looking at the floods. It is impossible to tell the extent of the disaster. Only the freight depot went down. There was a great crowd of people there looking at the flood, when Ryan's restaurant, a small building, nearly that some of the inmates did not escape. In form of the depot to see what was the matter, when its foundations being weakened by water. It the water. The track was at the same time depressed and cars standing near by ran into the depression, covering the people who had gone down with the fa'ling structure. Up to 1 o'clock not a body had been recovered, nor could the by-standers give any intelligent account as to how many bad escaped. The work of recovering the drowned In the darkness and cold the peo-will be exceedingly difficult, as the place is isolated. ple fled from the watery death half Other parts of the street are melting as this portion did. It is possible that the break in the great sewer in McLean-ave, caused the depot to sink.

NINE PERSONS SAID TO BE DROWNED. Later information makes it definite that three boys, two freight-handlers and four members of Coup's Circus are drowned. No bodies have yet been recovered. The names of the members of Coup's Circus reported missing are: Harry Cordoni, of England; Miss Fanny Reindof, of New-York: William T. Franklin and William C. Matthews, of St. Louis, The baggagemaster says he master says he heard a rushing noise when Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half noon that the depot of the Cincinnati Southern R ilroad had been swallowed up by the bursting of McLean-ave, sewer, and that at least twenty-five fives were lost. Thousands of people at once started for the spot, and for hours the wiidest excitement prevailed, but so far as the most diligent inquiry can ascertain no life was lost and the whole damage, the ascertain no life was lost and the whole damage, waiting record and half of the pa-senger depot are gone, the latter being separated at the portion between the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed. Half the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed and hurried round and saw the depot give the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150 houses, and known as Bowleville, is flowed in the wine with the went at least tifty people were divided and hurried round and saw the depot give and half of hierarchy for language and except to the sewer, will probably not exceed | waiting room and the ticket office. Books, tickets, the safe, etc., were gone in an instant,

THE LOSS OF LIFE SAID TO BE SMALL. Later-There is strong ground for hope that the disaster at the Southern Railroad depot was not attended with so great loss of life as was reported. The matter has been very carefully investigated, and but for the positive statement of one man it would be difficult to say that any lives were lost. That man is a baggage-master. He says there was a great number of people on the platform of the depot, and that he thinks at least twenty-five went down in the water. This statement he repeats. All the other persons present saw no one in the water and believe no one was lost, but they all admit that there was great plarm and a harried flight, so that people might have been engulfed and not seen by those fleeing. Mr. Lotaman, the cashier, had sufficient warning to enable him to secure \$2 000 in cash, but not enough to save all the mon y in the office, \$200 or \$300 being lost. With the exception of some of the members of Coup's Circus troupe who are reported to be missing nothing like a definite statement has been made as to the loss of life. It has been ascertained that none of the employes of the railroad company are missing. The company shows enough confidence in the stability of the remaining portion of the deput to use it. Frains arrive and de art regularly, but access to the freight depot is cut off.

NO AUTHUNTIC PROOF OF LOSS OF LIFE. All the other persons present saw no one

NO AUTHENTIC PROOF OF LOSS OF LIFE. Midnight .- Manager John Scott, of the Southern road, says of the accident: The structures were temporary, the heavy freight business being done at the Marietta freight depot. The flood cutting this off, the freight business is now done at the McLean avecus freight shed. It was thought by the railroal officials that the avenue, being 100 feet

STEPS TO PROCURE ASSISTANCE. The Common Council to-day voted to recom an appropriation of \$75,000 and to ask the aid of the Legislature. The recommendation was sent by telegraph, the Western Union Company giving free use of its wires for the purpose. Within half an lour a bill was intro luce I in the Senate authoriz-ing the city to borrow \$100.000 and the bill was sent to the House. Among the contributions re-ceived here to-day were \$1.000 from R. R. Springer and \$500 from David Sinton. A Chicago firm sent

A GLEAM OF HOPE. SLIGHT RECESSION OF THE WATERS LAST NIGHT -THE EXTENT OF THE SUFFERING.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH CINCINNATI, Feb. 13-A gleam of hope came o-night when the reports showed that the river had reached its highest point at 5 p. m., when the marks showed sixty-five feet, one and a half mehes. Though the water receded only half an inch during the next four hours, the fact that the worst seemed to be over gave relief. The tension has been strong on the entire business portion of the city, and a slight ram falling to-night gives a sort nervous aporchension of more disaster to come. The situation is alarming. It would require the publication of the greater portion of the directory to name the business men, particularly in tobacco, produce, grain, commission, whiskey and all kinds of manufacturing interests, whose business is woolly suspended. Many of these also lose goods. Manutacturers all lose heavily in the damage to machinery and stock, aside from loss of time. More than 1,000 business firms and manufactories are thus prostrated, yet the business men are not disheartened nor selfish. These same men for two days have poured in contributions to the fund for the relief of the suffering among that much greater class, the poor, who are driven from home and are deprived of work. It is estimated that 30,000 to 40,000 workmen were thrown out of employment by the closing of manufactories. To them the loss of time and injury to their household effects are the smallest losses. Dampness in their houses after the flood subsides must bring sickness and suffering.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED IN LOUISVILLE. BREAKING OF THE LOWLANDS DAM-TWENTY

BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS INUNDATED-SUPPOSED BEAVY LOSS OF LIFE-BOUSES FLOATING AWAY. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.-The greatest disaster that ever befell Louisville is now upon the city. The crisis of the flood came about midnight, and to-day nearly a square mile of territory is under water within the limits of the city. From 5,000 to 8,000 people are driven from their homes. To cap the climax there has been loss of life-how great, it is impossible to say. This morning the entire section of the city from Preston-st, east to the Cut-off, and north of the Short time-kiln, is in the river. The people living there had plenty of warning. Business

The river all day yesterday just lapped the top of Fulton-st., and cut off the embankments: in places the water trickled over. At 3 o'clock a considerable break occurred at Adams-st., and a hundred men worked vigorously to stop the waves; but, in the face of all this, the inhabitants of the Bottoms of Old Bear Grass Creek remained in their houses, and most of them went to bed as usual. About 11 o'clock last night the break came. The cut-off dam, vercome by the terrific weight of water from afternoon that both the freight and passenger the flood rushed over. It may be imagined with the freight and passenger the flood rushed over. It may be imagined with this morning, and his daugnter, about fourteen years depots of the Cincinnati Southern Rail- what force the waters came when they had a fall of CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A report was current this above, gave way, and instantly, with a loud roar,

tide was sweeping in from all points. The unfortunate people were surprised in their houses With a mighty rush the water swept

from square to square, rapidly rising in the houses and sweeping many of them from their four dations. The scene was awful. The rear of the waters could not drown the screams of the terrified ones escaping from the doomed dwellings. Skiffs shot from window to window, men, women and children waded through the advancing waters, each with whatever household goods they ould lay hands on. Bonfires glimmered from the highest ground which the poor outcasts had gained. Hundreds of people shivered in wet clothing about the smoky fires. It is impossible to understand why the loss of life was not larger. The scene last night beggars description. People who were blissfully sleeping in the foolish confidence that the embankments would shelter them, were rudely awakened by the flood coming into their houses. Some were even surprised in hed. When the

came it was like lightning. clothed and carrying nothing with them save their children and helpless ones. No scene of a broken dike in Holland could be more terrible or more thrilling. The panic was indescribable, coupled with the awful roar of the waters and the shricks of the terror-stricken people as they hurried to higher ground, leaving their furniture and homes

and everything to the mercy of the water. The entire northeastern part of the city is a picture of utter destruction. Thirty-five squares are inundated. The situation may be briefly summed up as follows: All the Point is under water, and the country beyond the Cut-off, comprising 150

frail construction, and perhaps one-third of those in the flooded locality have been swept from their foundations.

In the lower hollows of the bottom lands the water is within a foot or two of the roofs of the houses. The entire neighborhood is doing all it can for the succor of the sufferers. Several persons were rescued along the whari. The river is still rising an inch per hour with a few inches over thirty-nine feet in the canal, thirty-six feet eight inches in the cutte on the fails, and thirty-two feet four inches over the rocks.

The river continued to rise slowly all day and now marks about 66½ feet at the foot of the canal and 41 feet at the head. The weather is warmer and a light rain is failing, with indications of an increase during the hight. The water is now an incea above the flood of 1847 and eigha, inches below that of 1832. At the point where the disaster occurred last night the flood extends over a space more than a quarter of a mile in longth. Over 250 houses are either under water or floating about. The fact that the water is compara ively still has prevented most of the houses from floating away, while many of them are tired with heavy cables.

A gratifying feature of the flood is that comparatively few, it is thought, have lost their lives. Many of the occupants of the houses in the submerged districts had removed, and thus escaped. The fact that the survivors are scattered over the city renders it impossible to make a definite statement as to who are lost or saved, and it is sufficient to sav that the death-rate is smaller than the circumstances indicate. Those known to be lost are John Finch and son, George Lynch, Edward Harris and ticorge Hell. Henry Browning, a icutemant of police, and his wife and three children, are missing, but it is he poet they had moved out. These names are all that could be lerined by the reporters in an active search all day, but it is feated that when the waters subside ghastiv scenes will be moved out. These names are all that could be le rned by the reporters in an active search all day, but it is feared that when the waters subside ghastly scenes will be found in houses now under water. So far as known all who are yet alive have been removed from the houses. A man whose name was not learned was seen frantically calling for help from the door of a house floating down the river at the foot of Firstst, this afternoon. He was rescued by men in a skiff. He had been in the house all night and day.

THE KENTUCKY RIVER FALLING. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13 .- A dispatch to The Courier-Journal from Frankfort says that the Kentucky River began to fall at dark last night, and at 12:30 to-day had fallen four and a half feet. Brook-

Enn, above the gorged ice. Telegrams from points along the river, north and south, say there is no rise or decided change, but a gradual washing away of the ice, and the prospect of a destructive flood grows less daily. DESTRUCTION AT OUTLYING POINTS. NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 13,-The river rose

eighteen inches last night and is still rising. All the houses and factories along the river front are abandoned. The water got into the glass works furnaces night and the fires are all They will lose at least \$100,000. About 3,000 persons are thrown out of employment. From 300 to 500 families had to move, and all available room on the high ground is filled. The rallroad track between here and Jefferson ville is abandoned, the ferryboats making only occa-

sional trips to the Kentucky side of the river. A report from Evansville says the river has risen 43.9 feet, but is not rising so fast to-day. Not much damage has been done in the city, but a great deal has been inflicted in the lowiand between Evansville and He

MILTON, Ky., Feb. 13.-The town is entirely covered by water. Several buildings floated off this morning, including a warehouse belonging to Benjamin Morris and Cassiday's wagon factory. At Jeffersonville a large portion of the city is inundated and hundreds of families are homeless and destince. The gas works are flooded and the lights are out. At New-Albany the river is still rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. It is raining at all points south of Madison to Evansville.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

NEWBURG, Feb. 13.-The Rev. A. McLean. for two years pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopa Church on Broadway, this city, has resigned his charge signation to take effect at the next meeting of the the resignation to take effect at the next meeting of the New-York Conference. The official board of the church have, it is said, accepted the resignation and extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Birch, of the Peckskill Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. McLean resigns to take the cilitarship of The Guide to Holiness, a religious paper printed in Philadelphia. Iwis understood that the Rev. Mr. Birch has accepted the call.

AN INDIAN FIGHT IMMINENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.-A private dispatch from Muscogee, Indian Territory, says that General Pleasant Porter, commander of the Government party of the Creek Indians, left Okmulkee on February 9 with 400 men for the campsof the rebel faction under Spieche. In the meantime Major Tuft, the United States Agent, has been busy, and an arbitration committee has been ap-pointed to which has been referred all causes of trouble

MARSHALL JEWELL'S FUNERAL,

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Legislature to-day passed resolutions of respect for the late Governor Jewell, and a committee of four Senators and eight Representatives was appointed to attend the fueight Representatives was appointed to a recount of the funeral, which occurs at 2:30 o'clock on Wedness that at Asylum Hill Congregational Churca. From 12 to 2 o'clock the body can be seen at the church by the public. Many business places will be closed.

TWO PERSONS BORNED TO DEATH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13 .- The house of been undermined and had from fitteen to eighteen feet to the low ground be-

FOREIGN NEWS.

LEADING TOPICS IN MANY CAPITALS. DEATH OF RICHARD WAGNER-FRENCH POLITICS FURTHER DISTURBED-THE CIMBRIA INQUIRY-BAD CROP PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND AND ON THE

Richard Wagner died in Venice yesterday afternoon, and a full account of the life and works of the eminent composer can be found on another page. The French Ministers resigned. M. Waddington's bill providing for the banishment of princes was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after which there was an exciting scene. Prince Napoleon visited the ex-Empress Eugenie. Further evidence was taken the Cimbria inquiry in Hamburg. It is thought that General von Kameke, the German Minister of War, will remain in office. The crop prospects in England and on the Continent are regarded as gloomy. Archbishop McCabe is better.

RICHARD WAGNER DEAD.

DEATH OF THE COMPOSER IN VENICE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

VENICE, Feb. 13 .- Richard Wagner, the eminent composer, died here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

[For sketch of his life and works see third page.] RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY. M. WADDINGTON'S BILL IN THE CHAMBER OF DEP-

UTIES A STORMY SCENE. PARIS, Feb. 13 .- All the members of the Cabinet have resigned in consequence of the action of the Senate on the Expulsion bill. President Grévy has requested them to remain at their posts for the present. It is stated that the President summoned M. de Freyemet to form a Ministry, but that the

latter hesitates to undertake the task. A compromise is hoped for on the question of the expelsion of the Orleans Princes, on the basis of Senator Barbey's proposal rendering the Princes hable to expulsion by the decree of the President of

The proposal of M. Waddington to banish any Prince found guilty of furthering pretensions endangering the State, which was adopted by the Senate yes erday, was presented in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. de Cassagnae moved that the proposal be referred to the Bureaus, and that a new committee be appointed to consider it. The Chamber decided to refer the measure to the existing com-

M. de Cassagnae asked leave to question the Government in reward to its position, but despite the willingness of M. Deves, Minister of Justice, to answer questions, the House, amid great uproar, orswer questions, the House, amid great uproar, ordered the inquiry to be indefinitely postponed. M. de Mahy, Minister of Marine, and M. Deves formally informed M. Brison, President of the Chamber, that they had heard the word "coward" nitered during the confusion. M. Brisson said he had not heard it. M. Fauré, Honapartist, admitted that he had used the word. He said he considered that, as no minister had replied to M. de Cassagnac, the Government was guilty of cowardice. M. Fauré was censured.

After the adjournment of the Chamber M. de Mahy sent seconds to M. Fauré to demand a retraction or explanation of the offensive expression he had used in the debate. M. Fauré disclaimed having meant personally to offend any of the Ministers. This explanation was accepted as satisfactory by M. de Many.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE. LONDON, Feb. 13.-Prince Napoleon has started

for Farnt-or-ugh to visit the ex-Empress Eugénie. FARNBOROUGH, Feb. 13.—Prince Jerome has strived here, the was met at the railroad station by the Duc de Bassano, who escorted him to the residence of the ex-rupress Eugénie.

EVIDENCE AT THE CIMBRIA INQUIRY. HAMBURG, Feb. 13 .- At the sitting to-day of

the Court of Inquiry concerding the Cimbria disaster, the wreckage of the Cimbria which had stuck to the inspection. Experts testified that the collision occurred er's distillery at Clifton, twelve miles above Frank- Sultan to the lest. The ma layer of the Hamburg Amerifort, gave way to-day, and 500 barrels of whiskey were washed our, but the greater part of them were recovered. The bridges at Frankfort remain intact. FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The bridge of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad south of Ottawa, Ill., the abuttments of which had been undermined by the freshets, gave way this morning white a treight train was passing over it. The bridge and five coal-cars were wrecked.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FALLING.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 13.—The river has been lailing all day and is now very low. Boats cross to and from the Harford County shore, opposite to Rock Enn. above the garged ice. Telegrams from points along

THE GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR. Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Emperor William has decimed to accept the resignation of General von Kamcke, Minister of War.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that General von Kameke will probably remain in the Ministry, as the Military Pensions bill and a motion introduced by the Froge saists, subjecting officers of the army to communal taxes, have been referred to a committee of the Reichstag.

GLOOMY FARMING PROSPECTS ABROAD. LONDON, Feb. 13 .- The Times, in ameditorial article, bewails the farming prospects. It says: "A crisis in field work exists, It is water everywhere.

ARCHBISHOP MCCABE BETTER. Dublin, Feb. 13.-Archbishop McCabe, whose relatives were summoned to what was supposed to be his death-bed, a few days ago, is slightly better

CITY OF BRUSSELS DISASTER. London, Feb. 13.-The Admiralty Court has decided in favor of the Inman Line Steamship Company in its action for damages against the owners of the steamship Kirby Hall, which ran into and sank the ateams on City of Brussels off the monta of the Mersey, on the Stu of January last.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. London, Feb. 13 -The Dublin correspondent of The Pail Mall Gazette says that the prisoners charsed with conspiring to murder Government officials will be committed for trial at the April commission by

Mr. Justice O'Brien. There is a renewal of the discontent among the Limerick police, and a strike is threatened.

ick police, and a strike is threatened.

MULLINGAR, Feb. 13.—The judge of the County Court has conditined the sentence of two months' imprisonment reased against Mr. Harr agion, secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Irisa National League, for having used intimidating language at a meeting held here on December 18 for the purpose of forming a branch of the League.

DUBLIS, Feb. 13.—A policeman, a car-driver, one of the bicycle raisers who were in Puccaix Park at the time of the murders, and nother person will be called as winesees. In Thursday to confirm Kayanagh's statement, The Official Guzette this evening contains a proclamation revosing the operation of the Prevention of Crimes Act in County Louth and the city of Limerick.

A LAW TO PREVENT LAKE DISASTERS. OTTAWA, Feb. 13 .- In the House of Commons to-day the Minister of Marine said the subject of

disasters on the lakes had been under consideration by the Government, and that a bill would be introduced this session, the object of which would be to obtain better inspection of hulls and boilers. The bill would also, he said, deal with deck-loading, passenger traffic, and matters affecting take supping generally. CHARGED WITH EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.-R. J. Fleming, of Chicago, was arrested here to-day on a charge of obtaining money under talse pretences. It is alleged that his frauds will amount to nearly \$500,000.

Scotland, have been burned. The loss is £50,000. Five

The official statement of the revenue in Austro-Hun gary for 1882 shows an increase in the receipts from direct taxes of 2,728,837 florins, and from indirect taxes of 7.456,084 florins over the income from those sources in 1881.

The National Zeitung, of Berlin, says: "Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, while in Berlin declared that Russia relied on Austrian and German friendship, and valued the security of the West of Europe the more because of Russia's absorbing interests in Asia."

A dispatch from Madrid says: "At the meeting of the Dynastic Left yesterday Marshal Serrano denied the renounced that the ex-Governor was sinking. port that he intended to retire from the leadership of the party, but said he thought he had better consider the question of a successor on account of his axe."

It is stated in Rome that the Variean will send a pre-

late to Berne to negotiate an agreement between the Pope and the Federal Government of Switzerland. A Brussels dispatch says that the International African Society denies that it has any hostile designs in Africa, and has enjoined its agents to scrupulously respect M. de Brazza's sequisitions on the Congo.

A party of Albanian mountaineers attacked a Turkish

guard-house in Scutari in revenge for the death of two of their commanders. They were repulsed after an ob-durate street light, in which tweety Turks were killed and wounded. The British bark Glaramara, Captain Morton, from

San Francisco, October 14, for Queenstown, has foun-dered off Kinsale. The crew were saved. The vessel A dispatch from Bombay says that the insurrection of

Bheels is considered ended. Three of the chiefs have between a vigorous constitution aided by a

The Vienna Presse states that an Italian engineer has been arrested on the frontier for spreading publications of the Italia irredenta party.

The British steamer Rheels, Captian Horlor, from Car-

diff February 1, for New York, passed Browhead yesterday steaming for Cork. She signalled that she wanted

GEORGIA'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13 .- The second day of the Georgia sesqui-centennial celebration opened with a heavy shower of rain, but the weather cleared off in the torenoon, and the programme, which consisted of a parade of the civic societies and traies, was successful. A maor the civic societies and traces, was successful. A majority of the visitors remained to witness the display. One hundred floats were in due, many of them artistically solten up. The procession was reveiwed by the Governor at the City Exchange. There was a fremen's contest in the afternoon. A banquet was given to the members of the General Assembly on board the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer City of Savannan. The celebration was a complete success in every particular.

MANUFACTURERS OF SPURIOUS COIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 13.-A negro was arrested here yesterday for passing counterfeit money. In his examination before the United States Commiss oner to-day he made a full confession from which it appears that a gaug of white men in Union County, S. | Lord and ex-Governor Hoffman, C., have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of spurious coin in large quantities. Officers have been sent to capture the men and their tools. The negro also gave the names of persons in New-York and Baltimore who are in league with the gang in Union.

A RECEIVER'S COMPLAINT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- The receiver of the Union Iron and Steel Company complained in the Federal Court to-day of the Sheriff and the United States Marshai's refusal to deliver to him possession of the property of the company. The Court held that it had no jurisdiction over the Sheriff, but directed the Marshal to turn over all the property in his possession.

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORDERSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.-Upon application of Attorney-General Cassidy this afternoon the Court non Pleas granted a que warrante summoning David H. Lane to show cause why he should not b removed from the office of Recorder of Philadelphia. Laus claims that he cannot be removed at the pleasure of the Governor except for cause.

RACING AT AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13.-The Jockev Club races opened here to-day with a moderate attendance. The first race, a mile dash, was won by Duke of Montalban; Colone Sprague second. Time, 1:4642. The second race, a three-quarter-mile dash, was won by Palmetto: Lincapin s-cond. Time, 1:20. The third race, 14s miles, was won by Homespun; Bonnie Kate second. Time, 2:0114.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.-The Legislature reasfor United States Senator, in joint convention, showed as follows: Ferry, 44; Stont, 23; Chemberlain, 14; Burrows, 8; Willetts, 9, and 19 scattering on nine candidates; there were 16 absentees; necessary for a choice, 59.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S PURCHASE.

HELENA, Montana, Feb. 13.-The heaviest sale of mining property ever made in this vicinity wa ompleted to-day, the Drum Lummon mine having been o'd by Tuomas Cruz to an English syndicate for \$250,000 cash and \$1,380,000 to be paid in April and June.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 13.-Two collisions coursed on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road te last night near Malden. In one sixteen cars and a complive were wrecked, and in the other several cars

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

CHARLES CONRAD & CO.'S FAILURE,
St. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The appraisers opinited by the Court in the matter of Charles Common, beer manufacturers, who recently failed, filed a tailed account of their assets, which amount to o FAILURE OF STATE SENATOR SARGENT.

Albert Lea, Minn., Feb. 13.—State Senator rgent, immer dealer, has failed for \$45,000. His acts are \$65,000, mostly in encumbered property. The killing has caused a sensation.

Induce has caused a sensation.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.
EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 13.—Edward Mosley a son of Mrs. Isaoella Martin, who was convicted some time ago of murdering 2rs. Kener with poison, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, as an accessory to the crime.

BY PROPERS OF SALLDON IN THE WINE. REPORTS OF SMALLPOX IN THE WEST.

REPORTS OF SMALLPOX IN THE WEST.
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—From various parts of
the country come reports of smallpox. The last place
mentioned is Fluckford, fowa, where there are said to
be ten case. The disease is far less prevalent throughout the West than it was last winter.

HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Considerable pressure is
being brought from various directions to produce the
adoption of a bigh fleense ordinance for liquor stores,
and tue City Coincil is considering the matter.

and the City Colinel is considered in the International Two Children Burned To Death.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—Five weeks ago John sheiheld, living hear here, quarrented with his family and left them. This morning their house was set on fire and two of his daugaters, one forreen years old and the other an infant, were burned to death. Ars. Sheffleld barely escaped in her night clothes.

Sheffield barely escaped in her night clothes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—In the trial of John Kndie, a Moumouth, Ill, mercant, for conspiracy with imployes of Pholps, Dodge & Palmer to steat the firm's coods, the testimony to-day showed that Henry Spaulding, stock-keeper of the firm, had been stealing from hem for ice years. Spaulding could not say how many housand dollars his thefts amounted to. He has been romised immunity.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ARRAIGNMENT OF FRANK JAMES.

GALLATIN, Mo., Feb. 13.—The arraignment of Frank James has been postponed until February 19.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The Senate has passed the constitutional Prohibitory sameadment, only three members voting against it.

ILLNESS OF ASSEMBLYMAN HEALEY.

ROCHESTER, Feo. 13.—Assemblyman Healey, who was reported dead, as a his home here. He compains of a lung trouble. He's convalance and will be out to-morrow.

ONE THOUSAND OPERATIVES OUT OF WORK.

ONE THOUSAND OPERATIVES OUT OF WORK.
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Febr. 13.—The goar wheel
on the main shaft coupling to the fly-wheel of Wamsutta Mills
Nos. 4 and 5 broke this forenden. Both mills will stop two
weeks, throwing out of work 1,000 operatives. Nos 4 annwing out of work 1,000 operatives.

REDUCTION OF THE WAGES OF 1RON WORKERS.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 13.—The employes of the
Pottstown Iron Company have been informed that after
Marchi a general reduction of wages will take place. The
puddlers who previous to Jaimary 1 received \$4 50 per ton
and since then \$4, will receive \$3 50 per ton. Other
ployes will be reduced from 11 to 12 per cent. It is believed the men will agree to the reduction.

AN ABSTRATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

heved the men will agree to the reduction.

AN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.—The railroad coal operators met this morning and appointed a committee, elothed with full authority to meet the exploited accommittee appointed last week by the elothed committee appointed last week by the appointed last week by the properties. Convention, and to act for the best interest of the railroad mining trade.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1883.

The United States steamer Lancaster has anchored off Corunna.

Croftnead's Twisting Mills at Milston, Renfrewshire,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EDWIN D. MORGAN DYING. THE EX-GOVERNOR VERY LOW. LONG AND DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH DISEASE-

WWLY SINKING AWAY. Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan was thought to be dying at an early hour this morning. A change for the worse was announced early yesterday, and throughout the day the sick man gradually grew weaker. A consultation of physicians was held last evening, and it was an-

CHANGES FOR THE WORSE.

A change in the condition of ex-Governor Morgan was announced by the physicians at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was a change for the worse. The favorable indications noticed in the early afternoon and evening continued until after 1 o'clock at night, but then-at the same hour at which on Sunday night the fears of his friends and physician were arousedthere came a reaction. The fow friends who to see nim forenoon found him lying restlessly in his bed, with marks of acute suffering upon his face. It was plain that a dreadful battle was in progress within him-the battle strong, unyielding will, and an aggressive disease. He retained his consciousness and his mind seemed as clear as ever it had been, but the pain in the region of the heart allowed him no rest. Thus the struggle continued all day. Frequently his head would roll from side to side as his great frame was racked with torturing pain, and several times in the course of the day and evening he got upon his feet and walked about the room in a vain effort to escape the oppression in his breast. Toward night the action of the heart grew more and more abnormal, while the bodity strength began to wane.

As on Tuesday there were yesterday many callers at the house, and a few of the ex-Governor's most intimate friends spent the night at the house. His John T. Terry and Solon Humphreys, saw him, and among the callers who left cards and messages of sympathy for Mrs. Morgan were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, William E. Dødge, jr., Morris K. Jesuo, Cyrus W. Field, Thomas Hillhouse, J. Watson Webb, Judge Peabody, John A. Stewart. T. R. Butler, John W. Quincey, Philip Van Valkenburg, George De Forrest

About 10 o'clock in the evening ex-Governor Morgan's family physician, William H. Draper, held a consultation with Drs. Cornelius R. Agnew, E. L. Keyes and S. O. Vanderpel, the result of which was a bulletin that ex-Governor Morgan was sinking. Drs. Draper and Agnew had spent a great portion of the day and previous night in the sick chamber, and after the consultation left the patient in the care of Dr. Vandermed.

derpoet.

At 12:30 this morning in answer to inquiries at the house it was stated that Mr. Morgan was still sinking and would probably not survive the night. A telegram to that effect was sent to Presi lent Arthur after the consultation of the

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER. Edwin Dennison Morgan was born in the town of

Washington, Berkshire County, Mass., on February 8, 1811. The family were plain New-England farmers. In 1822 his father, Jasper Morgan, removed with his family to Windsor, Conn. In the early years of his life young Edwin had the usual boy's farm work to do during the summer, and in the winter he attended the village school. At the age of seventeen he began work as a clerk for Nathan Morzan, his uncle, who was a wholesale grover in Hartford. His compensation was agreed upon at \$50 for the first year, \$75 for the second, and \$100 for the third. The young man soon won the confidence of his employer by his excellent habits, energy and ability. Before the expiration of his third year of service he made his first visit to New-York, and in order to combine sembled to-day after a ten-days' recess. The first badot business with pleasure he was directed other articles, and a fair amount of corn. On his return he showed his uncle samples of the corn he had bought, and mentioned that, as it was selling pretty low, he had per hased three cargoes! In those days in Hartford that was considered an enormous investment, and the uncle, in despair, declared that he was rained. "Very well," said the clerk, after listening to his employer's lamentations, "You needn't father the transaction if you ion't want to, for I have already sold two cargoes of it at a handsome profit," The uncle changed his tone at once, and the next morning young Edwin was called into the counting-room and informed that a young man who could successfully conduct such an operation ought not to occupy a subordinate position, and that thereafter he sho have an interest in the business as a partner. The energy and ability of the clerk were redoubled in the partner and proprietor, and from that time success marked nearly all of Mr. Morgan's operations. The duties of the store did not occupy all of his ime, and Mr. Morgan endeavored to make up for

his lack of school training by employing his leisure hours in study and in forming an acquaintance with the best literary and social people of the city. When only twenty-one years of age, he had his first asie of public life in his election to the City Council of Hartford, at a time when it was composed of leading citizens. Besides this, he occupied no political office until tifteen years later.

HOW HIS BUSINESS GREW AND PROSPERED.

The young merchant's ambition could not be sat-

isfied in Hartford, and in 1836 he removed to New-York and established himself in the grocery jobbing trade with a capital of \$4,000, being associated for a time with Morris Earle and A. D. Pomeroy. His starting business on Front-st, was the beginning of a new era in the methods of the jobbers and importers of that vicinity. The old-fashioned conservative way received a shock from the bold and aggressive policy of the new-comer. Many times, after the staid old merchants of that day, as the result of long consultations, had decided upon a basis on which a fresh cargo of 500 barrels of sugar should be parcelled out among them, they would find when they went for it that the entire lot had been bought by their young rival, and that their dealings would have to be made with him. This was an innovation in business metuods which he adhered to, and it yielded him handsome gains. His business thrived, his house grew to larger dimensions, and on January 1, 1843, being then alone in business, he associated with him the prior existing firm of Morgan & Avery, composed of his consin, George D. Morgan, and Frederick Avery, the style of the firm becoming E. D. Morgan & Co. Mr. Avery retired after one year, and John T. Terry, who had been in the employ of Mr. Morgan for two years, was taken into the firm. Solon Humphreys was also one of his clerks from 1842 to 1845, when he went to St. Louis and embarked in business. After he had been there nine years the firm invited him back to the counting-house as partner instead of employs. Through Mr. Humphreys's acquaintance with Missouri finances it came about that the firm entered upon the negotiation of Missouri securities besides continuing the importations of sugar, tea and coffee. From 1855 to 1860 they negotiated about three-fourths of the bonds issued by the State, besides a large proportion of of the city of St. Louis, putting out in all over \$30,000,000 of these securities. In 1861 George D. Morgan retired the firm and it has since continued with the three partners who have been so long associated, E. D. Morgan, John T. Terry and Solon Humphreya. In l view of the general impression that ex-Governor